THE DAILY HERALD.

Salt Lake City, - - Utah

SUNDAY, - - - JULY 10, 1887. SIXTEEN PAGES

EVENTS AND COMMENTS

PHILADELPHIA Neuv:- 'Jay Gould is neither dead nor sleepeth."

Macos Telegraph:-"Nobody ever palsied Mr. Blame, but he tattooed him-

BALTIMORE American: -"On railroads just now the most popular refreshment seems to be a smash.

BALTIMOBE American :- "The alarming report comes from the south that Sam Jones is more Jones than ever."

ATLANTA Constitution: "It is well to get at the bottom facts, even when they ere at the big end of a volcano."

BIRMINGHAM (ALA.) Age: -"A very large meteor hit Iowa the other day, and we regret to announce that General Tuttle escaped."

CINCINNATI Enquirer: -"It may be less brilliant, but it is considerably safer, to do business on the ground floor than to

CLEVELAND Plaindealer: - "Those Cmcinnati bankers didn't get from under in time to attend the annual bankers picnic in Canada."

BALTIMORE American, -"Chicago will continue to be the wickedest metropolis of the country. Its new law gives is forty-nine aidermen."

TORONTO Glabe: - "The best advice to be given to husbands is to be good and you will be happy. To wives, be happy and you will be good,"

ME, BLAINE has been given "three times three and a tiger" by some Americans in London. A tiger is well enough, but what Mr. Blaine wants is three times three and a nomination.

To THE New York Sun we present the assurance of our most distinguished consideration, remarking, at the same time, that Mr. Cleveland will be renom inated and re-elected .- Atlanta Consti

Many or the French papers are in favor of the Exposition being held in 1890 instead of 1889, owing to the objections of monarchical countries to take part in any event commemorating the Revolu tion of that date.

EMOTIONAL JANTTONS .- A tenant falls out of a fourth-story window and his brains are scattered all over the yard. Says the janitress to her husband:-"Ain't it too bad? We had just cleaned the yard so nicely !"

BUTTALO Express:-"The graduates at Vassar College have petitioned for representation on the board of trustees and secured it. We think this indicates that the time is coming when the inevi table will surely happen."

RIVERSIDE (CAL.) Press:-"The clergymen are catching the real estate fever.
On a recent Sunday one of them, who is somewhat interested in corner lots gave out his text from 'Lot 4. Block 5, of Marthar's addition to the New Texta.

SEC. 13. No soldier shall, in time of the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in the manner out his text from 'Lot 4. Block 5, of Marthar's addition to the New Texta. men are catching the real estate fever. Matthew's addition to the New Testament."

Two THIEVES meet in the dark. They know each other well, but darkness prevents a recognition at first. "Well, if it ain't Polyte! "Is it you, Zidore Well, I swear! And I was about to borrow your watch!" "And I yours!"-

CALIFORNIA MURDERERS appear to be getting accustomed to hanging. "Let 'er go. Gallagher," said one of them, on the scaffold, to the sheriff. In some parts of the country, this noble fellow would have been smothered with flowers long before the fatal day.

THE FALLING off in the tobacco crop plant may work a great evil in the consequent rise in the price of cabbage With high prices for tobacco and cabbage in the same year, many now prosperous citizens may have to get an extension from their grocers.

COUNTRYMAN who was visiting friends in Paris was so delighted with the sights the gay city afforded that he did not appear to want to leave in a hurry. When his hosts thought he had stayed long enough they gave him a broad hint by saying :- "Won't your wife and children miss you?" "Mon Dieu, oni?" said he; "I must write them to come."-Figuro.

THE PARIS Figure, under the heading "M. Wilson Purified," publishes several letters exquerating him of the accusations of spendthrift brought against him. among which is one which contains the following "exoneration:-"I must say that since you have become the son in law of the President of the Republic you have never spent a sou in a Paris restaurant. Every time you come here, for instance, the persons accompanying PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE CON-

State of Utah.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Utah, grateful to Almighty God for our free-dom, in order to secure its blessnings, insure domestic tranquility and form a more perfect government, do establish

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I .- BILL OF RIGHTS. SECTION 1. All men are possessed of equal and inalienable natural rights, among which are life, liberty and the

dominate the State.

SEC 4 The right to worship God, according to the dictates of conscience, shall never be infringed; nor shall the State make any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibitshall never be infringershall never be promited.

State make any law respecture.

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State make any law respecture.

SEC. o.

The prisentatives shall, representatives shall be chosen blemman, first election, and their term of office shall be two years from and including the first Monday in December next succeeding their election.

SEC. o.

SEC. o.

The specific private shall be chosen blemman, first election, be chosen blemman, first election, be chosen blemman, and their election of their respective districts, at the general election.

SEC. o.

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SEC. o.

invasion, the public safety may require its suspension.

SEC. 7. Excessive ball shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel or unusual punishments be inflicted; nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained, nor conflued in any room where criminals are actually imprisoned.

in any room where criminals are actually imprisoned.

SEC. 8. All persons shall be ballable by sufficient sureties; unless for captal offense, when the proof is evident or the presumption great.

SEC. 9. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise inference or me unless on a present-

answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the militla when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person for the same offense be twice put in jeopardy; nor be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of lite, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation.

Sec. 10. In all criminal prosecutions sec. W. Han Grimman prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and pablic trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by faw: to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be con-fronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

SEC. 18. Foreigners who are, or who may hereafter become, bona fide residents of this State, shall have the same rights in respect to the possession, esjoyment, transmission and inheritance of property as native born

be violated; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

SEC. 20. Treason against the State shall consist only is levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. And no person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

be kept open during its session, except the Senate while sitting in executive session; and neither house shall, with enemet the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which it may be holding session.

SEC. 15. The enacting clause of every law shall be as follows: "Be it enactured by the legislature of the State of Utah."

SEC. 16. Any bill er joint resolution may originate in either house of the

ment can only be maintained by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, tem-perance, frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental uples. c. 23. This enumeration of rights

shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people. ARTICLE II-RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

SEC. 1. Every male citizen of the United States, not laboring under the disabilities named in this Constitution, of the age of twenty-one years and disabilities named in this Constitution, of the age of twenty-one years and over, who shall have resided in the State six months, and in the county and voting precinct thirty days next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people, and upon all questions submitted to the electors at such election:

Provided, That no person who has been or may be convicted of treason or felony, in any State or Territory of the legislature shall not grant any special privilege or bill of erant any spec

among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Sec 2. All free governments are founded on the authority of the people, and instituted for their equal protection and benefit.

Sec 3. There shall be no union of the church and State; nor shall any Church dominate the State.

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office of public trust, nor for any vote at any election, nor shall any person be incompetent to testify on account of rehisions belief, or the absence thereof.

SEC. 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain forever inviolate; but the Legislature may provide that in civil actions, five-six hs of a jury may render a verdict; and that in inferior courts a number less than twelve may constitute a jury. courts a number less than twelve may constitute a jury.

SEC 5. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require

SEC 5. The first legislature shall

stitution.
SEC. 5. The first legislature shall consist of twelve senators and twenty-four representatives; the number of senators and representatives may be increased, but the senators shall never exceed thirty in number, and the num-ber of representatives shall never be less than twice that of the senators. The apportionment and increase of the members of both houses shall be

the members of both houses shall be as prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, nor shall any person be a senator or representative who shall not be a citizen of the United States, and who, except at the first election, shall not have been two years a resident of this State, and for six election, shall not have been two years a resident of this State, and for six months next preceding his election a resident of the district in which he is elected. No person holding any State office, except officers of the State militia, commissioners of deeds and notaries public, and no executive or judicial officer, shall have a seat in the legislature.

judicial officer, shall have a scat in the legislature.

SEC 7. The members of the legislature shall, before entering upon their official duties, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices.

SEC 8. Each house shall judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns of its own members, may punish them for disorderly conduct, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of its whole number, expel a member.

SEC 9. No member of the legislature shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any and of the same of the shall have been elected, be appointed to any action of the same of the legislature of the

his defense.

Sec. 11. The State shall pass no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and petition the government for the redress of grievances.

Sec. 12. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power.

Sec. 13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house with-

before the commencement and after the termination thereof; and for any

army shall be maintained by this osace in time of peace.

SEC. 14. Representation shall be apportioned according to population.

SEC. 15. There shall be no imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud.

SEC. 16. No bill of attainder, expost load of ontracts shall be passed.

SEC. 17. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation.

Shall have a uniform operation.

Shall have a uniform operation.

such manner and under such penalties as each nouse may prescribe.

same rights in respect to the possession, espoyment, transmission and inheritance of property as native born citizens.

SEC. 19. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly described.

nesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

SEC. 21. The right of citizens to keep and bear arms, for common defense, shall not be questioned.

SEC. 22. The tlessings of free government can only be maintained by a sage thereof, and shall not become a law without the course of the same without the course of the same and the same and the same arms. p s-sage thereof, and shall not become a law without the concurrence of a majority of all the members elected to each house. On the final passage of a l bills the vote shall be by yeas and mays, which shall be entered on the journal.

journal.
SEC. 17. No law shall be revised or SEC. 17. No law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title only, but the act as revised, or section as amended, shall be enacted and pub-lished at length. SEC. 18. All bills or joint resolutions passed by the legislature shall be signed by the presiding officers of the respective houses.

SEC. 1. The pewers of the government of the State of Utah shall be divided into three separate departments: the legislative, the executive and the judicial; and neither of said departments shall exercise any functions appertaining to either of the others, except in the cases herein expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE IV.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 1. The legislative authority of this State shall be vested in a legislature, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives, and the season thereof shall be held at the seat of government.

SEC. 2. The sessions of the legislature shall be biennial, and, except at the first session thereof, shall commence on the second Monday in January next ensuing the election of members of the house of representatives, unless the governor shall convene the legislature by proclamation.

SEC. 3. The members of the house of representatives shall, except at the first election, be chosen blennially, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, at the general election, and their term of office shall be two veers from and including the first

including the first Monday in December next succeeding his election, and until his successor shall be qualified.

Sec. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor who is not a qualified elector, and who, at the time of such election, has not attained the age of twenty-five years, and who, except at the first election under this constitution, shall not have been a citizen resident of this State for two years next preceding the election.

Sec. 4. The Governor shall be com-

SEC. 4. The Governor shall be com mander-in-chief of the military forces of this State, and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion; and when the Governor shall, with the consent of the lexislature, be out of the State in time of war, and at the head of any military force thereof, he shall continue commander-in-chief of the military forces of the State.

SEC. 5. He shall transact all executive business for and in behalf of the State, and may require information in writing from the officers of the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices. mander-in-chief of the military forces

offices.
SEC. 6. When any office shall from

SEC. 6. When any office shall from any cause become vacant, and no mode is prescribed by the constitution or laws for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall expire when such vacancy shall be filled by due course of law.

SEC. 7. He shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.

SEC. 8. The Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the legislature by proclamation, and shall state to both houses when organized the purpose for which they have been con-

continuary occasions, convene the legislature by proclamation, and shall state to both houses when organized the purpose for which they have been convened.

SEC. 9. He shall communicate by message to the legislature, at every regular session, the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient.

SEC. 10. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, communations and pardons, after conviction, of all offenses except impeachment, subject to such restrictions and regulations as are named in this Constitution, or as may be provided by law.

SEC. 11. The legislature shall determine by law the places in each circuit at which the Circuit Courts shall be held, and fix the terms thereof.

SEC. 12. The Supreme Court shall be always open for business, except in case of adjournment, which, in no case shall exceed thirty days. Its sessions shall be held at the seat of government.

SEC. 13. The style of all process shall be "The State of Utah," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the same.

SEC. 11. A Lieutenant-Governor shall be "The State of Utah," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the same.

SEC. 11. The house of adjournment, which, in no case of adjournment, which, in no case of all offense sexted to be a shall be "The State of Utah," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the same.

SEC. 11. The legislature shall determine by law the places in each circuit at which the Circuit Courts shall be alwhich the Circuit Courts as whell, and the held, and the the Circuit Courts as whell, and the held, and the the Circuit Courts as whell, and the held, and the circuit at which the Circuit Courts as whell can divin the same of adjournment, which, in no case of duties of said office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease; and in case of the disability of both the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor the powers and duties of the Governor, the powers and duties of the executive shall devolve upon the Secretary of State, until such disability shall cease, or the vacancy be filled.

SEC. 12. A Secretary of State, a

Treasurer, an Auditor, a Surveyor-General, and an Attorney-General, shall be elected at the same time and places and in the same manner as the Governor; the term of office of each shall be the same as is prescribed for the Governor. Any elector who, except at the first election, shall have resided in this State two years next preceding such election, shall be eligi-ble to any of said offices, except the Secretary of State, whose qualifi-cations shall be the same as those of

the Governor.

Sec. 13. There shall be a seal of the State, kept by the Secretary of State, which shall be called the "Great Seal of the State of Utah."

SEC. 14. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the author-ity of the State of Utah, and shall be signed by the Governor, and counter-signed by the Secretary of State, who shall affix the great seal of the State

be the custodian of the official acts of the legislature, and shall keep a true record of the proceedings of the ex-ecutive department of the govern-ment, and shall, when required, lay the same and all other matters relative ment, and shaft, when the states relative moval is not herein provided for the thereto, before either branch of the ARTICLE VIII.—MUNICIPAL AND OTHER

thereto, before either branch of the legislature.

Sec 16. The Secretary of State, Treasurer, Anditor, Surveyor-General, and Attorney-General, shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 17. The Governor shall not, during the term for which he is elected and qualified, be elected to the Senate of the United States.

ARTICLE VIII.—MUNICIPAL AND OTHER CORPORATIONS.

Sec. 1. The legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers.

Sec. 2. The legislature shall, by general laws, provide for the organization of cities, towns and villages, and restrict their powers of taxation and assessment.

SEC. 2. During the day on which any general election shall be held, no elector shall be obliged to perform milisery duty, except in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 3. All elections by the people shall be by secret ballot.

SEC. 4. Provisions shall be made by law for the registration of the names of the electors within the counties and voting precincts of which they may be residents, and for the ascertalnment, by proper proofs, of the persons who shall be entitled to the rigut of suffrage.

ARTICLE HL—DISTRIBUTION OF POWBER.

SEC. 1. The powers of the government of the State of Ultub shell be compared to the rigut of the State of Ultub shell be contended by law.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall be determined by law for an annual tax, sufficient to the legislature shall be determined by law.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 3. The Justices of the Supreme election, and, except as otherwise election, and, except as otherwise provided in Section 12, Article XVII, town, village, school discounts the election, and, except as otherwise election, and, except as otherwise for the term of six years from and including the first Monday in December 1, after such reconsideration, it again pass both nouses, by a vote of two-ment of the State of Ultub shell be compared to the counties and officers of the state o ber, next succeeding their election, and until their successors are qualified; the senior Justice in commission shall be Chief Justice; and in case the commissions of any two or more of said justices shall bear the same date, they shall determine by lot who shall be Chief Justice.

mine by lot who shall be Chief Justice.

SEC. 4. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases arising under the laws of the State, including special proceedings. The court shall have original jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibitien, quo warranto and habeas corpus, also all writs necessary or proper to the complete exercise of its appellate jurisdiction. Each of the justices shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus to any part of the State upon petition by or on behalf of any person petition by or on behalf of any person neld in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable before himself or the Supreme Court, or before any circuit court in the State, or before any

turn it with his objections to the whole or to the separate items of which he may disapprove, not less than two days before said final adjournment, whereupon each house shall proceed to consider his objections to the whole or to the separate items of which he may disapprove, and any item not receiving the necessary two-thirds vote shall not become law.

ARTICLE V.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. I. The supreme executive power of this State shall be vested in a Governor.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors at the time and places of voting for the members of the legislature, and shall hold his office for the term of two years, from and including the first Monday in December and shall hold his office for the term of two years, from and including the first Monday in December as two ceeding his election, and until his successor shall be qualified.

Sec. 2. The Governor shall be elected by the qualified lectors at the time and places of voting for the members of the legislature, and shall hold his office for the term of two years, from and including the first Monday in December as two ceeding his election, and until his successor shall be qualified.

Sec. 3. The State shall be divided into a convenient number of Judicial circuits, in each of which shall be elected by the election, one judge, who shall be the judge.

Sec. 1. The supreme executive powers of the legislature, and until his successor shall be elected the procedure o

Lake, Summit, Davis and rouse constitute the second circles of Utan, Juab San pete, Sevier, Millard, Lintah shall constitute the third circuit, and the counties of Beaver, iron, Washington, Kane, Garfield, San Juan and Prute shall constitute the fourth States, and the property of the United States, and the property of this States, and the property of the States, and the property of the States, and the property of the United States and the property of the United

circuit.

SEC. 6. The Circuit Courts shail have both chancery and common law jurisdiction and such other jurisdiction, both original and appellate, as may be prescribed by law: Provided, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent the legislature from conterring limited common law or chancery jurisdiction upon inferior courts.

SEC. 7. The judges of the Circuit Courts may hold court for each other, and shall do so when required by law. Courts may noid court for each other, and shall do so when required by law. SEC. 8. The Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts shall be hadigable to election to any other than a judicial office or to hold more than one office with the state time.

office or to find more than one effice at the same time.

SEC. 9. No person shall be eligible to the office of Supreme or Circuit Judge who is not a male citizen of the United States, and has not attained the age of twenty five years, and who, except at the first election, has not been a resident of this State at least two years next presenting his election. two years next preceding his election. But nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the legislature from prescribing additional qualifi-

SEC. 10. The judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts shall each receive for his services a salary to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished for the term for which he shall have been

elected. SEC. 11. The legislature shall deter-

tors shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the senators.

SEC. 2. The Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and other State officers shall be liable to impeachment. When the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor is tried, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside, and in all cases judgment shall extend only to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under this State; but the party convicted or acquitted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

SEC. 3. When an impeachment is disciplined to law.

SEC. 3. When an impeachment is directed the House of Representatives shall elect from their own body three members, whose duty it shall be to prosecute such impeachment. No im-peachment shall be tried until the final adjournment of the legislature, when the Senate shall proceed to try the

the Senate shall proceed to try the same.

SEC. 4. In all impeachment trials the accused shall have the right to appear, and in person, and by counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have process to competite attendance of witnesses in his accusation of this State.

SEC. 2. Officers of the militis shall the attendance of witnesses in his elected as a proported in such many. Sec. 4. In all impeacement to appear, accused shall have the right to appear, and in person, and by counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have process to compet the attendance of witnesses in his behalf.

signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, who shall affix the great seal of the State thereto.

SEC. 15. The Secretary of State shall be the custodian of the official acts of the legislature, and shall keep a true record of the proceedings of the executive department of the government, and shall, when required, lay the same and all other matters relative moval of any officer whose resume and all other matters relative.

SEC. 3. The legislature shall provide,

vidual, nor be interested in the store of any company, association or corporation.

SEC. 3. The State debt shall not at any time exceed three per centum of the taxable property of the State; to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

SEC. 4. No subdivision of the State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, in the agaregate exceeding the following percentages of the taxable property therein, to be aster tained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, virial counties, two (2) per centain counties, two (3) per centain counties, two (3) per centain counties, two (4) per centain counties, two (5) per centain (5000) inhabitants and upwards (to be ascertained by the property, as aforesald upon a two-thirs vote of the qualities of the taxable property, as aforesald upon a two-thirs vote of the qualities of the taxable property, as aforesald upon a two-thirs vote of the qualities of the taxable property, as aforesald upon a two-thirs vote of the qualities of the taxable property, as aforesald upon a two-thirs vote of the qualities of the taxable property, as aforesald upon a two-thirs vote of the qualities of the taxable property, as aforesald upon a two-thirs vote of the qualities of the taxable property, as aforesald upon a two-thirs vote of the qualities of the taxable property, as aforesald upon a two-thirs vote of the qualities of the taxable property, as aforesald upon a two-thirs vote of the qualities of the taxable property, as aforesald upon a two-thirs vote of the qualities of the taxable property, as aforesald upon a two-thirs vote of the qualities of the taxable property and the taxa purpose. Any city, county or district incurring any todebter purpose, district incurring any 1 debtencess a district incurring any 1 debtencess aforesaid shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to me the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to me the collection of the col the laterest on such diebt as it tall due, and also to pay and discharse to principal thereof within twenty as years from the time of cratters ing the same.

ARTICLE X .- TAXATION

SEC 1. The logislature shall by law provide for a uniform and equal rate of taxation, and shall presume such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for axation of all presumes and possessions. just valuation for taxation of an property, real, personal and possessory; Provided, that mines and minlo claims bearing gold, sliver and other precious metals, except the surhor improvements thereof, shall be exempted of the very

SEC 2. The property of the finite States, and the property of this State, and such property as may belong to any country or municipal corporation or as may be used exclusively for agricultural, horticultural, and scientific societies, chartered or controlled by the State, or far school religious, cemetery, or charitate purposes, shall the exempt from taration; and ditches, canals, dam reservoirs and flumes owned as used by individuals or corporations for irrigating lands owned by such individuals or corporations, or by the individual members thereof shall not be taxed a long as they shall be owned and used exclusively for such purposes. SEC, 3. The legislature shall not lapose taxes for the purpose of any country, city, town, or other corporate authorities thereof respectively the power to assess and collect taxes for all purposes of such corporate authorities thereof respectively the power to assess and collect taxes for all purposes of such corporate authorities thereof respectively the power to assess and collect taxes for all purposes of such corporate authorities thereof respectively the power to assess and collect taxes for all purposes of such corporations.

ARTICLE XI. -EDUCATION

SEC. 1. The legislature shall provide the supervision of which she vested in a State Superintendent such other officers as the legislature shall provide. The superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors in the State in such manner as the legislature shall provide; his power,

duties and compensation shall be pre-scribed by law.

Sec. 2. The legislature may estab-lish free schools; Provided, that so sectarian or denominational doctrine shall be taught in any school supported in whole or in part by applie needs in whole or in part by public runds.

Nor shall any professor, instructor or teacher be preferred, employed or rejected in said schools on account of his religious faith or bellef, or his affilia-

tion or sympathy with any denomina-tion, creed or sect.

SEC. 3. All legislation in regard to education shall be impurtial, guaran-teeing equal rights and privileges to all persons, irrespective of race, color of

sec. 4. The proceeds of all ands that have been or may be granted by the United States to this State for the support of, schools, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all the rents of the unsold lands and are other.

scientific improvement. They shall make suitable provisions for the education of the blind and mute, and for the organization of such institutions of learning as the best interests of general education in the State may demand.

demand. ARTICLE XII.-THE MILITIA.

SEC. 2. Officers of the militia sign be elected or appointed in such manner as the legislature shall from time to time direct, and shall be commissioned by the Governor.

SEC. 3. The legislature shall provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the State, to suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

ARTICLE MIL-PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS ARTICLE MIL—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

SEC. 1. Institutions for the exce and benefit of the insane, the blind, the deal, and dume, and such other benerotent institutions as the public good may require, shall be fostered and supported by the State, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. A State prison shall be established and maintained in such manner as may be prescribed by law, and provision shall be made by law, and provision shall be made by law for the establishment and maintenance of a house of correction for juvenile of fenders.

SEC. 3. The respective contains of